

CERAMBYCID BEETLES CAPTURED
IN STICKY-TRAPS IN MISSISSIPPIJ. D. SOLOMON¹, R. E. DOOLITTLE², AND T. J. SPILMAN³

ABSTRACT

The 591 specimens captured represented 24 genera and 31 species. Some had never been previously collected in the study area.

The family Cerambycidae contains many species important to the forest industry either as economic pests of living trees and forest products or as beneficial decomposers of logging slash and other forest debris. Knowledge concerning the distribution of these insects is essential in developing and implementing control procedures against those which are pests. This note reports the capture of 591 cerambycid beetle specimens in west-central Mississippi near Stoneville.

The insects were taken during tests to study the sex pheromone of the carpenterworm, *Prionoxystus robiniae* (Peck), a lepidopterous pest in hardwood stands. Approximately 50 cylinder-platform sticky-traps¹ were operated in 1973, and about 100 were operated during 1974 and 1975. The traps were coated with a commercial sticky compound, and most were baited with a synthetic sex attractant for the carpenterworm. All cerambycid beetles trapped during May, June, and July from 1973 through 1975 were collected for identification.

The 591 cerambycid specimens taken during the study represented 24 genera and 31 species (table 1), three of which were identified only to genus. *Elaphidion mucronatum* (Say) was by far the most prevalent cerambycid species collected, as 394 specimens were taken compared to only 26 of the next most prevalent species (*Saperda lateralis* Fabricius). Eleven species were represented by single specimens. Since the insects were taken in both baited and unbaited traps, they were probably captured at random during dispersal flight rather than lured by the synthetic attractant.

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⁴Solomon, J. D. and R. E. Doolittle. Carpenterworm sex pheromone trap evaluation. Environ. Ent. (in press).

Table 1. Cerambycid beetles captured at Stoneville, MS., in sticky-traps used for carpenterworm sex pheromone studies from 1973 through 1975.

Species	Number and date captured		
	May	June	July
<u>Orthosoma brunneum</u> (Forster)	0	0	1
<u>Derancistrus taslei</u> (Buquet)	0	0	1
<u>Oeme rigida rigida</u> (Say)	9	0	0
<u>Eburia quadrigeminata</u> (Say)	0	1	1
<u>Elaphidion mucronatum</u> (Say)	157	140	97
<u>Anelaphus pumilus</u> (Newman)	6	0	0
<u>Micranoplum unicolor</u> (Haldeman)	2	1	0
<u>Obrium maculatum</u> (Olivier)	0	1	0
<u>Dryobius sexnotatus</u> Linsley	6	8	0
<u>Physocnemum brevilineum</u> (Say)	0	1	0
<u>Xylotrechus colonus</u> (Fabricus)	9	12	3
<u>Neoclytus acuminatus acuminatus</u> (Fabricus)	7	7	2
<u>Neoclytus mucronatus mucronatus</u> (Fabricus)	2	14	5
<u>Neoclytus scutellaris</u> (Olivier)	0	15	6
<u>Neoclytus</u> sp.	1	0	0
<u>Typocerus velutinus</u> (Olivier)	1	0	0
<u>Goes debilis</u> LeConte	0	1	0
<u>Dorcaschema alternatum alternatum</u> (Say)	2	2	0
<u>Dorcaschema wildii</u> Uhler	0	0	1
<u>Hetoemis cinerea bimaculata</u> Dillon & Dillon	2	0	0
<u>Psapharochrus quadrigibbus</u> (Say)	4	1	0
<u>Leptostylus transversus</u> (Gyllenhal)	0	2	1
<u>Leptostylus</u> sp.	1	0	0
<u>Astyleiopus variegatus</u> (Haldeman)	0	2	0
<u>Lepturges confluens</u> (Haldeman)	1	2	0
<u>Eupogonius vestitus</u> (Say)	0	6	0
<u>Oncideres</u> sp.	2	5	2
<u>Saperda discoidea</u> Fabricus	0	1	0
<u>Saperda lateralis</u> Fabricus	14	5	7
<u>Saperda tridentata</u> Olivier	4	4	2
<u>Oberea tripunctata</u> (Swederus)	1	0	0